The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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Wm. G. BROWN, ---Editor.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honors and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in arms, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among our sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the People and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of the youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the secure and stability of a Republican government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
155 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

HERE.

BY ROSE TERRY.

When night comes brooding o'er me
Like a prison's dreary cell,
And its visions rise before me
With a dread no speech may tell;
When, alone with my only longing
And the darkening spell of fear,
I wait, the sad stars thronging
Till the beams of dawn appear;
Then, like some silver chimes,
Come back the old, old times—
The dear old times, my darling,
The living, loving times!

Unsleeping, remember
The days that all are gone,
Like June dreams in December,
Or flowers when Summer's done;
The times that are never over,
For they live in heart and brain,
And, like kisses from a lover,
Their spell comes back again.
Like a song of magic rhymes,
Return the dear old times—
The old old times, my darling,
The living, loving times!

This is my lone life's treasure,
That none can take away—
Remembrance without measure
Of every vanished day,
Of love-light round me streaming
Of tender lips and eyes;
Awake I lie, yet dreaming,
Nor sleep till day shall rise.
Like a bee in blossomed limes,
I live in these old times—
The times you know, my darling,
The living, loving times!

Cold are the skies above me,
The earth is wrapped in snow,
And if still, as then, you love me,
Alas! I cannot know—
Silence between us lying,
More chill than winter's cold,
And my heart like a baby crying
For its mother's wonted hold;
But I breathe the Summer's prime
Remembering that old time,
Though you forget it, darling,
The living, loving time!

American Crusaders.

Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I. Whereas, The constitution of our country, that sacred *Magna Charta*, whereby the founders of the American Republic sought to protect and to perpetuate that form of government, which they left as a sacred heritage in trust for future generations, requires greater care from the citizens to protect it from illegal innovations; and whereas, history teaches us that a Democratic form of government requires great vigilance to protect it from the usurpations and innovations of unscrupulous, fanatical or ambitious politicians and political factions or parties; and whereas, great diligence has not been duly exercised of late years, and discord and civil war swept over our land, and changes and innovations incompatible with the spirit of liberty and the principles of the Democracy have been made, or forced illegally in our form of government: Now, therefore, for the protection of our country against a recurrence of these evils, and to protect and to perpetuate a Democratic and truly Republican form of government in our land, we, whose names are hereunto afixed, do hereby consitute ourselves an Order, or Brotherhood, to do and accomplish the objects herein mentioned.

Art. II. The name of this Order, or Brotherhood, shall be "THE AMERICAN CRUSADERS," and who, being indoctrinated with the conviction that "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," deem it their duty to exercise such upon all occasions, and while so doing we hold ourselves firmly bound, in duty and in honor, to God, our country and ourselves, to do all acts within our power that will tend to maintain, protect and perpetuate on the North American Continent a Democratic or truly REPUBLICAN form of Government; to zealously watch those in office, under the people and to see to it that they perform their duties according to the spirit of the law; to discountenance, expose and punish all corruption in those in whom the people have put their trust; to form a more perfect nucleus around which all the incongruous political elements, opposed to innovation, centralization, imperialism, or the unauthorized assumption of unconstitutional power by office holders, may rally for the protection of their inalienable rights and liberties; to form a Band of Patriots—a Brotherhood—who will at all times, and at all hazards, hold themselves in readiness to defend the liberties of the people, the Constitution of our country, and the rights of any one section of our land, against the unjust or unreasonable oppressions of another. In so doing we trust to become a power that can successfully struggle against the so-called Republican or Radical party, and the numerous secret political organizations, by whose constant plottings, selfish ends are promoted, and the welfare of our people and country made but a secondary consideration.

Art. III. We labor not only for the present success of our party, and the restoration of the true Democratic principles of government, but seek to establish, maintain and perpetuate our principles and form of government on the entire North American continent, and the islands belonging thereto.

Art. IV. We hold that the right to govern the nation is inherent with the people, and can, by them only, be delegated to representatives whose duty is to faithfully abide by instructions given them to keep within the bounds of the Constitution of our country, and to zealously guard the liberties of the people from the encroachments of the unscrupulous and the ambitious, and ever to remember that the citizens, and are held accountable for their acts to that popular sovereignty.

Art. V. The white or Caucasian race of man being the superior race, intellectually, morally and physically, and having achieved its greatest distinctions in the past and present ages under Democractic or Republican forms of Government, we hold that these forms of government are peculiarly adapted to promote the welfare and business of the white race.

Art. VI. The inferior races of man, never having flourished or risen to distinction, save under some form of government administered by might or by the arrogant assumption called the "Divine Right," and having sunk into barbarism, whenever in imitation of the white race, they established a Democratic form of government; we view with distrust all schemes tending to share the "Popular Sovereignty" with, or to give political power in our country, to each or any of the inferior races of man, firmly believing that by this inability to govern themselves, they are unfitted to be entrusted with the sacred rights of liberty, which they construe into license, and ungovernable indulgence.

Art. VII. To share the "Popular Sovereignty" with or to give political power to any of the inferior races, would endanger our inalienable rights and liberties, by throwing us into anarchy and leaving us a prey to innovations, centralizations, absolutism or imperialism.

Art. VIII. The founders of this Republic having acted upon these convictions, refused to share the right to govern with the inferior races. Under the administration of the white race, our country rose with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of nations, from a few feeble colonies to a position in the front ranks of the nations of the earth. These convictions of our fore-fathers having been tried and found desirable and necessary, we will abide by them through all future generations.

Art. IX. We hold it our duty to strictly inquire into all violations of our constitutional rights, and to punish the same; to inquire into the legality of alterations that *have been*, are now being, or shall in the future be made or attached to the Constitution of our country, and to *permit nothing to stand* that is not in accordance with the principles of our sacred *Magna Charta*.

Art. X. Our Order shall not be used merely for political campaign purposes, or any temporary purposes whatever; but it shall be perpetual in its main object—to teach the masses the purest principles of true Democracy.

Art. XI. This Constitution, and the ritual of our Order, being a declaration of our political belief, and the basis upon which the superstructure of our government is erected, can never be altered or amended in spirit, but like our Order is to be PERPETUAL.

The Sale of Arms to France.

Mr. Sumner has spread a new cloud over the Administration sky, by moving for a select committee to investigate some scandalous charges against the War Department, in the matter of the sale of Government arms and ammunition to the French during the late war. The charges have been brought to light by the recent investigations of the French National Assembly into the transactions of Mr. Place, the French consul at this port during the war. It appears that the Messrs. Remington, the noted rifle manufacturers, were employed to furnish arms to the French, and after selling all they had on hand themselves, tried to purchase from the War Department, which declined to sell them, knowing them to be acting for the French, and also declined to sell to one Squire, knowing him to be their agent. But they got over this difficulty by putting forward a Mr. Richardson, their lawyer, with whom the War Department dealt freely, not only selling him 40,000 altered Springfield rifles, but setting the Government cartridge factory to work to make cartridges for him. These facts Squire communicated in high glee in an official letter to the President of the Armament Committee at Tours, in December, 1870, in which he said "they had the strongest influences working for them, which will use all their efforts to succeed." But this is not all, nor the worst. It appeared from the report of the Secretary of War last year, that the receipts from the sales of ordinance stores in 1870 amounted to $10,000,000; but it appeared from the report of the Treasury for the same year that he only received from this source $8,286,131 70, leaving a difference of over $1,700,000, which Mr. Sumner wishes to have accounted for. It appears, moreover, that the French Government paid for these arms and ammunition $11,000,000 gold, or, at the then rate of exchange, $14,000,000 in currency. There is here, then, a difference of $4,000,000 and the French Government asks our Government very plainly to find out who got it.—*Nation.*

A traveler was once making a pedestrain tour of the Alps, when suddenly, in a narrow path, he came face to face with a large brown bear. He drew a revolver and was about to fire, when, to his amazement, the bear cried out, "Don't fire!" It turned out that the pretended bear was a man employed by some guides, who sent him out dressed in a bear-skin when they had a timid traveler to escort. At a preconcerted spot the bear would rush upon them; and when put to flight by the exertions of the guides, the traveler never failed to reward their courage and devotion by a handsome present, of which the bear received a liberal share.

It is to wine drinking we owe the origin of the kiss. After Mæcenas caught his wife sucking his finest wines through the bunghole of a barrel with a straw, the custom became general in Rome for the husbands to kiss the lips of their wives, that they might discover the quality of their good ladies, stolen libations, and Cato, the elder, recommends this plan to the serious attention of all careful heads of families.

REPUBLICANISM AND THE LATIN RACE.

"Unhappy the kingdom that is governed by a woman or a child!" was a political apophthegm of antiquity. Unhappy the country, we may say, the stability of whose government depends on the life of an old man; and not only on his life, but on his caprice. The ancient apophthegm had its origin in times when there were no limits to the power of the sovereign, and before the invention of constitutional guarantees. A nation was, therefore, unhappy when its reins fell into feeble hands, not strong enough to guide it among the rocks and precipices of domestic and foreign violence. In Europe, as soon as the populations began to emerge from mediæval darkness into the twilight of modern civilization, they discerned the necessity of guarding the one-man power by some devices which should secure them in some measure from sudden changes by death or caprice. Thus the hereditary principle came to be established, and royal families created, so that there should be no question as to whom the sovereign power belonged, and there should be no civil wars of succession. The necessity of having the national power in the hand of one man was assumed as a natural and inevitable one. The throne erected, and the successor to it provided for and hedged about with the superstition of divine right and guarded by the sentiment of loyalty, it became necessary to set up some bulwarks against the excesses of the sovereigns and for the protection of the subjects against them. Thus the feudal system came into being, and the heritable jurisdictions of the great lords, who, though oppressive enough toward the common people, in the earlier times scarcely above the condition of chattel slaves, still stood, in a measure, between them and the sovereign. And, later, in the quarrels between the king and the great lords, the common people gradually grew into a power, from which both contending parties, alternately or together hoped for assistance. The free cities arose out of this condition of things, and there were planted and cherished the first germs of modern constitutional governments.

Thus, by slowest degrees, the political ideas which seem to us as the tritest axioms were developed in the modern mind—of the checks and balances of a single executive and of two houses of legislation, one either hereditary constituency from the other, more directly derived from the people; and, above all, courts of justice, removed from all political influences. We might almost say that this development has thus taken place in the Teutonic nations; for the Latin races are yet in the process of education, and the results, on the whole, have not been satisfactory thus far. In England, notably, and in this country by inheritance from her, the ideas of a government which contains within itself the power of peaceful alteration in its forms have "broadened down from precedent to precedent" to their present estate. The northern nations of Europe, the German Empire and its constituent states, and Austria, largely Germanized as she is, seem to take kindly and naturally to constitutional government. Spain and her South American children are, at best, struggling toward such a state of things, and are far enough as yet from having reached it. Italy—overwhelmed with debt, and with revolution always muttering under the eaves of her palace—is only on trial yet. France, certainly, cannot be regarded as an example of constitutional success, with all her changes of government, which were too many even in the days of Talleyrand to be counted. And yet she had as fair a start in the old days as England herself. The States General, the Assemblies of the Notables, and the Provincial Parliaments furnished quite as powerful enginery for the control of the sovereign as the English Parliament could apply, down to the time of Louis XIII. And there was a time when it seemed as if Protestantism was quite as likely to prevail against Catholicism in France as in England. All these struggles of protests, however, yielded slowly to the gradual aggrandizement of the royal function, through the humiliation of the nobles, begun by the policy of Charles XII—thence called the Wise!—and of Louis XI, carried on by the astute villainy of Richelieu and Eazarin, and completed by the resolute will of Louis XIV, acting on a state of affairs and of opinions thus prepared to his hand.

Thus the French nation has grown up and been educated for centuries into a sense of dependence on some one man—king, consul, emperor, or president; and what it wants now is, the man for the hour. Mr. Thiers answers for a transitional moment, and as long as he lives and retains his place there is a feeling of the relief which arises from the putting off of an evil day. France is in the condition of a ship driven of the winds and tossed, with only one man capable of holding the helm, and he past the appointed years of human life. The crew were in consternation when, in a pet, he left the wheel, and threatened to leave the ship of state to the mercy of the winds and waves of faction and anarchy. A republic cannot be made by resolution, or the ingrained habits of a nation worked out of it by the adoption of a constitution. Republics and monarchies are not made, they grow; and the first condition of a republic is that there should be republicans, as it is of a monarchy that there should be willing subjects. Self-control is the essential element of a free government; and this is a quality which is developed in an individual only by careful education, and in a nation by institutions which have formed its character through generations. It is this which makes the American people capable of governing themselves. When a question has been submitted to a vote, and it is decided by ever so small a majority, one way or the other, the minority submits without resistance, and waits for another trial. This is what seems impossible to the Latin races, and notably to the French. Their idea of a republic seems to be that it is the right of the minority to unseat the majority by any means, and get into the saddle themselves. No institutions since the downfall of the old monarchy have lasted long enough to incorporate themselves with the life of the nation. The recent demonstrations at Versailles are proof of this truth. What the French need is, a Man, for they cannot get along without one, as we have often made a shift to do; and the whole course of their history for the past eighty years has been calculated—we might almost say has been directed—to hinder one from being made. It is this which creates the danger of Bonaparte's being recalled, impossible as such disgrace seemed so lately. We trust the world may be spared this disgraceful example; but, Bonaparte, or Orleans, or MacMahon, the Republic of France, if it retain the name, will be the virtual autocracy of one man for years to come. The greatest blessing he can confer on his people will be to teach them how to do without him.—*Independent.*

Show us the family where good music is cultivated, where the parents and children are accustomed to mingle their voices often together in song, and we will show you one, in almost every instance, where peace, harmony and love prevail, and where the great vices have no abiding-place.

—Doctors generally agree about bleeding their patients.

—Any fool can make a woman talk, but it's rather hard to make one listen.

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All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

☞Chick-anery.—Robbing a hen roost.

☞In the "brass tacked bills" Democrats are there, always ready to use the hammer.

☞What we may expect from the *Times* every day for a year: "Further of the Weil claim."

☞The *Times* is Weil-ing away the gentle hours in gasconading about their claim, and vends stale news by the column.

☞Alex. Newton, charged with the killing of patrolman George P. Townsend, has been sent by Recorder Houghton to the criminal court for trial without benefit of bail.

☞For the benefit of those of our readers who would like to know something of a new secret order which has been organized in the South, we copy from the Weekly Mississippi *Pilot* the constitution of the order.

☞"In no theory of Government framed was it contemplated that law makers should not be tax-payers."—*Times.*

Who said it was? Are our law-makers exempt from taxation?

☞Why should the opposition complain of the Treasurer as a member of the Printing Commission? He is a colored man, and herein lies their great objection to anything from the true Republican party.

☞"Law-makers are indifferent to the burdens they impose."—*Times.*

The *Times'* editors have the same indifference of the burden they impose on their readers. Ten cents for reading all this! The boot should be on the other leg.

RAILROAD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

We regard as eminently proper the appointment of a committe of members of the Legislature "to investigate and report whether any chartered railroad companies in this State, the interest upon whose bonds is paid by the State, have violated their charters by refusing or failing to comply with the provisions of article 13 of the Constitution, and the laws framed thereunder;" because, if we mistake not, there have been frequent and loud complaints that on all the railroads run out of the State there are cruel distinctions made among the passengers purely on account of color.

The *Picayune* thinks "it is well enough to enquire whether the Jackson Railroad Directory had agreed, before the transfer of the road, that no differences should be made between their white and colored passengers, and also as to any other railroad company which may have imprudently made similar pledges." It is well enough to do considerable more than this.

The grounds and authority for enquiry will be based on the annual subsidy paid by the State in the shape of interest on bonds, etc., the matter for investigation will be whether the terms of the charters of these companies have been complied with. There were no pledges "imprudently made" by any company. Each one in his turn sought Legislative aid and the Legislature in its turn imposed constitutional obligations which were accepted; the infractions of which ought to be punished if the Legislature would secure the respect of their party and their people.

It is useless for "the people's paper" to endeavor to divert attention from this matter by referring to "other questions of great importance." If it will fairly lend its support to the advocacy of measures which secure our equal recognition among mankind, if it will cease to bolster up these cruel proscriptions of a race, even in the face of its pretended willingness for harmony, as illustrated in its pampering of Burch, if it will advocate or accept as a test of qualification any other basis than mere color, we would be willing to credit it as entitled to be the representative it claims and join it in its discussions of these "other matters." Until itself and its party resolve to accord to our race the rights to which we are justly entitled, we shall never cease to regard enquiry and agitation as of "great importance." We trust that the Committee will be cheerfully aided in its efforts to prove and illustrate some of the flagrant violations of charter obligations, which we understand have been, and are being daily perpetrated by our railroad companies. We believe it to be worse than useless to continue to appeal to the humanity, sense of justice, or magnanimity of the opposers of our enjoyment of the rights belonging to us, and the only effectual way that we see to secure recognition, consists in a stringent enforcement of those enactments which under penal consequences prohibit these heartless and senseless distinctions.

☞The *Louisiana Sugar Bowl* has struck a new vein. In its last issue we find the following paragraph :

WHITE LABORERS—Dr. H. Bussey, of this parish, last year worked a large number of German laborers; and they gave entire satisfaction. This year he has twelve white men, who work side by side with the negroes, and he believes greatly to his advantage, as the negroes are ambitious to do as much as white men. The white men are well satisfied, because they are comfortably housed and fed, in a boarding-house which the Doctor has put up especially for their benefit. Those who are going to try white laborers should profit by Dr. Bussey's experience, in this last particular. Poor quarters and poorer rations are the principal causes of demoralization among white laborers.

If we mistake not, it is an entirely new theory that "white laborers" are capable of performing more manual labor in a semi-tropical community than "negroes." It is gratifying to find that the foolish objection against all kinds of laborers working side by side with each other, is passing away with the influx of men who take liberal and sensible views of things.

"TIMES" SHAMELESSNESS.

"But a few days now will intervene before that halcy on time when the Legislature will die the death of obloquy and disgrace."—*Times.*

This is pretty. It would perhaps be unkind to show how far the proprietor, publisher and chief factotum of the *Times* is responsible for the identical "obloquy and disgrace" of which his paper speaks. It would likewise be unjust to discriminate between the man looking over the shoulder of the *Times* editors, and the same man entreating the legislators to vote for his "little bill." We would however say this, that every man in the Legislature, is the peer of the *Times* publisher and some of them are his superiors in public service, and in all the qualities that make "a man among men."

The publisher of the *Times* never could forgive the Legislature for forfeiting the charter of the slaughterhouse Act, though the forfeiture was not complete. We could mention the defeats in which the *Times'* publisher was not "well pleased." Had he succeeded with the members such sentiments as the above never would have appeared. But the exasperations of defeat, and the sourness of temper resulting there from prompt to ravings such as we have quoted.

☞The *Houston Daily Union* gets off the following at the expense of Texas Democracy:

One of the funniest things that ever occurred in the politics of Texas is the fact that the Democrats packed the Federal Grand Jury to get the Governor indicted, and then got so frightened and ashamed about it that they began to swear that the Jury were nearly all Republicans. They now want to get out of it, and they are trying to represent it as a wholly Republican affair. The *Union* showed each man's political status by name over a month ago, and the Jury was shown to be more than two-thirds Democratic. Nobody has dared to deny our statement. More than two-thirds of the Jury were supporters of Giddings and Hancock, and voted in the Grand Jury as they had voted in the election.

THE LOUISIANIAN enjoys the proud distinction of being the *first*, if not the only, city paper to direct public attention to the enormous and unnecessary expenses attendant on trials in the criminal court of this city. We perceive with much gratification, therefore, that a bill is before the House of Representatives pointing to a remedy of some of the evils complained of, and effecting, it is computed, an annual saving to the city of over sixty thousand dollars. In this respect, the measure will doubtless receive the attention of the "Reformers." But there are complications likely to arise under the enactment proposed, which, if not foreseen and provided against by amendment, may result in injury and suffering to prisoners. We regret that the brief period since we have seen Mr. Gaddis' bill, prevents us from pointing out fully what we conceive to be defects in the bill.

☞Take from the Legislative lobby the so-called respectability concerned in it. Weed out the rank and let the file alone, and what would be the result? We make the statement that nine out of ten of the so-called "brass tacked" bills were originated and conceived by those men who are, since the defeat of their schemes, in the front of the so-called Reformers, and where these swindles have not been conceived by this class they have been by prominent Democrats. To this statement we challenge contradiction.

☞What notable people are in the committee of fifty-one! Behold in them the pains of politics. Every journal in the city pitches in to them, the *Picayune* hints they might have done more; the *Times* that they might have done better; the *Bee* is grandly dignified and treats them with freezing politeness. But nobody says, "Well done good and faithful servant."

THANKS.—Our acknowledgments are hereby tendered to the "Young Female Benevolent Association" for tickets to attend their Grand Concert and Exhibition at Lyceum Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 13, 1872.

☞"Wanted, a number of pigs feet to use on the Legislature."—*Times.*

On this subject the *Times* has made a hogs-head of itself.

A LESSON FROM LIFE.

The incident that lately occurred in Lake Valley, Florida, where a party taking observations were driven off by the population because it was supposed their observations had caused the unexampled bad weather in that section is a sad comment on the barbarism of the South. Instances of a similar kind occur every day, are the effect of withholding education from the masses; of that proud aristocratic spirit which would afford the benefits of education to Tom, the white man's son, but must take it away from Dick, the black man's son, and Harry the "mixed" man's son.

This is the spirit too strikingly exhibited in the Legislatures, there is an eagerness to grasp money for every job under the sun, to the exclusion of that solicitude for the passage of measures for the support of schools, that shall rear up our entire population in the light of education, and give every man a chance. But the clouds are passing away. The people's representatives are not blind to the duty they must follow. The schools shall live. Through every influence and through the gathering and breaking of every storm the schools in this State have stood like "the rock of ages." May they stand for ever. Let the people turn their backs upon those representatives who vote for themselves but not for education. Let them be marked. Then schools will rise up in every parish at whose doors the educable children shall meet every morning's sun, within whose portals all may find welcome. May those who clamor for the destruction of the school system be themselves destroyed in the scathing fires of a popular indignation.

☞The utter absurdity of rejecting jurors who read newspaper reports of murders, as incompetent to render an impartial verdict, has just been aptly illustrated in New York in the trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk. Five hundred names were called and not twelve could be found who had not read of and conversed on the subject. The result of such a practice is inevitably to compose juries of the most unlettered and incompetent men.

☞The election of Mr. Rouher to the French Assembly will furnish him opportunities to advance the views and advocate the interests of his old chief Louis Napoleon. Mr. Rouher was for a considerable period Minister of State under the last Empire and is an open and pronounced Imperialist, and no surprise would be excited to find him planning and advocating the restoration of the Empire. The perpetuity of the Republic seems somewhat problematical yet.

☞As the last of the allotted "sixty days" draw nigh, the Houses of Legislature are redoubling their efforts to complete such legislation as is imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the period. This evidence of recognition of the importance of the passage, at this time, of such bills as will secure a full, equitable, and satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties is worthy of commendation, and we hope that the remaining four days of the regular session will be spent in the exclusive devotion to the important business still untransacted.

☞Good old Democratic precedent. To the victor belongs the spoils. Is not "sauce for goose" likewise "sauce for gander?" If the Democrats have carried out as well as begun strong election laws, special appropriations and reliefs, bayou cleaning dodges and "sich like," can Democrats complain of their own policy? Of their own banting?

Go it, *Picayune!* go it, *Times!* to see you pulling each other's hair puts us in mind of old times. We are the only one entitled to the name of "The People's Paper," so don't let this question disturb your equanimity any longer.

☞Isn't it rather singular the Committee of Fifty-one agreed to propose a bill that had money in it (brass tacks), but did not hold the interest of the people so much to heart as to settle upon a reform bill for the election law? Oh these reformers.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—Capt. Schreiber, of the First Precinct, has been assigned to the Sixth; Capt. J. F. Flanigan of the Sixth to the Third, and Capt. Wm. McCann of the Third to the First Precinct.

INCLOSURES IN NEWSPAPERS—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

That the inclosure of circulars or hand-bills, whether designated by the name of "Supplement" or not, in the mail edition of a newspaper, is in direct violation of the postal law, has at length been definitely settled by Judge Sherman, of the U. S. District Court, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the case of the United States *vs.* W. K. Brown, publisher of the Alliance (Ohio) *Monitor.* This decision is of such importance to publishers that we give it in full:

"*The United States vs. W. K. Brown.*—This is a motion for a new trial, on which the court is asked to review the evidence on which a verdict was rendered against the defendant at the present term. The defendant, the proprietor and publisher of the Alliance *Monitor*, a weekly paper published in Stark county, was indicted under the thirtieth section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1825 (see Brightly's Digest, page 218, section 85), for enclosing in a newspaper a printed advertisement, purporting to be an advertisement of the 'Opera House Shoe Store,' by one O. W. Nash, which he then delivered into the post-office at Alliance, to be carried by post to Mount Vernon, free of postage. The section of the act above referred to provide as follows: 'If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter or other thing, or any memorandum in writing, in a newspaper, pamphlet or magazine, or in any package of newspapers, pamphlets or magazines, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, which he shall have delivered into any post-office or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post, free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence,' etc.

"The facts as they appear show that an advertisement, or advertising hand-bill, of the shoe store of O. W. Nash, a dealer in Alliance, where the newspaper was published, was enclosed, as charged, in the edition published December 1, 1870, and so mailed for distribution to all subscribers who received that paper through the mail, one of them being for a subscriber at Mount Vernon.

"The question raised in this case is one of considerable importance to the publishers of newspapers, and a ruling upon it has been desired by Post-office Department, although in the case at the bar it is conceded that the defendant had no intention of violating any law, it having been the custom, to some extent, of publishers of newspapers to send such circulars or advertisements through the mail, supposing it was permissible under post-office regulations, which provide as follows: 'Publishers of newspapers may, without subjecting them to extra postage, fold within their regular issue a supplement. But in all such cases the added matter must be a genuine supplement or appendage to the newspaper in question, and of the same essential character, conveying intelligence of general interest. Under this regulation it is undoubtedly competent for publishers, as is frequently done in Eastern newspapers, and not unfrequently in our home papers when a tax-list, or other voluminous advertising matter is to be published, to print and enclose for distribution, by mail or otherwise, regular supplements, containing the advertising or other general matter crowded out of the regular or usual columns. But a hand-bill, circular or poster of the description here in question, is not such supplement, although, as in this case, it may be so called or entitled by the publisher. It is not 'a genuine supplement or appendage to the newspaper.' It does not meet the common popular understanding of the term 'supplement,' nor is it of 'the same essential character as a newspaper,' nor does it convey 'intelligence of passing events of general interest.' It is more of the nature of a private circular, advertisement, hand-bill or poster, and it may also be remarked that it contains wood-cuts and a large style of print, which could not be inserted in a newspaper without great and unusual trouble and expense. It is not an advertisement crowded out of the regular issue, but such a one as would never be inserted in a regular issue. It is true that each case of this nature must be judged of by its own peculiar characteristics, but there is a wide distinction between the 'genuine supplement' spoken of in the post-office regulation, and as there defined and described, and a hand-bill, advertisement or circular, the distinctive character of which as distinguished from a newspaper supplement, is readily appreciated by the popular understanding, and determines the law of the case.

"It does not appear, as I have before remarked, that the defendant in this case purposely violated the post-office acts and regulations, but having done so, although ignorantly, the law requires me to overrule the motion and impose the statuary penalty and the costs."

National Park.

Forty-four miles by forty miles is the size of the prospective National Park, comprising the magnificent and wonderful valley at the head of the Yellow Stone River, in the Territory of Wyoming. The bill setting apart this valley for a park was recently introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, and passed without discussion. This wild, romantic, and picturesque section of country abounds in marvelous attractions. Nature, with profuse hand, has scattered mountains, rivers, lakes, canons, water-falls, geysers, hot springs, forests of pine, and everything else that the most exacting sight-seer could demand, in this highly favored spot; every thing—except *hotels.* These in due time will appear, and when railroads place it within easy reach, a trip to the Yellow Stone Valley will rival, in the minds of many, a voyage to Europe.

Cost of the War.

The whole cost of the war to the Northern and Southern States from 1861 to 1865 is estimated as follows: Lives, 1,000,000; property destruction, waste, etc., $9,000,000,000. The gross expenditures of the United States from June, 1861, to July, 1866, were $5,792,857,000. Of this, the actual war expenses were about $5,353,237,000. The expense of States, counties, cities and towns in the Southern States not represented by funded debts have been estimated at $500,000,000. The increase of State debts on the war account was $123,000,000. The increase of city, town and county debts is estimated at $200,000,000. Total war expenses of the loyal States and the national government, $6,165,237,000.

The estimated direct expenditures of the Confederate States on account of the war were $2,000,000,000.

Aggregate estimated expenses of the war to the country, North and South, $8,155,237,000.

The Origin of Lotteries.

Lotteries were invented by the Romans to enliven their Saturnalia. This festival, which was instituted in commemoration of the freedom and convivality which prevailed on earth in the golden reign of Saturn began by the distribution of tickets which gained some prize. Augustus appointed lotteries, which consisted of things of little value; but Nero established some for the people, in which one thousand tickets were distributed daily, and a number of those who were favored by fortune became rich by them. Heliogabalus invented lotteries of a very singular nature the prizes were either of great value, or of none at all; one gained a prize of six slaves and another of six flies; some got valuable vases, and others vases of common earth. A lottery of this kind exibited an excellent picture of the inequality with which fortune distributes her favors. The first lottery in England of which we have any account, was drawn at the west door of St. Pauls Cathedral in 1569, and consisted of forty thousand tickets at forty shillings each. The profits of the lottery were to be applied toward repairing the harbors. In 1612 King James appointed a lottery to be drawn at the same place, for the plantation of English colonies in Virginia. The principal prize was four thousand crowns in plate.—*Troy Times.*

The Debt Statement.

Mr. Boutwell's February statement of the public debt shows the following facts: $5,633,461.64 as the decrease of the debt during January; $1,852,150,200.00 as the debt bearing interest in coin; $34,978,000.00 as the debt bearing interest in lawful money; $1,000,897.26 as the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity; $435,719,198.18 as the debt bearing no interest; $100,371,730.15 of coin in the Treasury, and $14,840,271.21 of currency, making a total of $116,213,001.36 of cash on hand; $2,354,416,950.86 as the total of the debt including principal and interest; $2,238,204,949.50 as the total of the debt, less cash in the Treasury; and $82,503,897.21 as the decrease of debt since March 1st, 1871. This statement is eminently satisfactory, with a single exception. We do not and never have seen any good reason for keeping on hand so large a balance of idle and unemployed funds. It would, in our judgment, be financially wise to reduce this balance by paying out a portion of it in liquidating a part of the public debt, and thereby lessening the amount of interest to be paid. On this subject Mr. Boutwell seems to us to have been too timidly cautious. There is no danger of the Treasury becoming insolvent in respect to current liabilities, with the ample revenue which is steadily pouring into it.—*Independent.*

Place it on Record.

The democratic element, as usual, have shown themselves opposed to every endeavor of the statesmen who are favorable to national education.

From a southern republican or western standpoint, the principles of the bill are correct. The bill will not obligate any state to establish schools unless it wishes to establish them. The colored children of the south have as yet but two States where there are successful public schools. Arkansas and Louisiana are certainly the two only liberal and successful States in conducting the free school system, and we are assured that the members from these States favor the bill. Mr. Shellabarger, in a recent speech, describes the aid to be given to public schools as magnificent, and said that the passage of the bill would "dispose of the grandest domain that is now upon this planet, belonging to any one government." The whole amount of land to be donated is nearly two thousand millions of acres of land, and the fund, properly distributed, would do more toward helping the cause of education than any fund ever appropriated by any nation in the history of the world.

The democratic objectors are apparently desirous of preventing the poorer classes, and especially the colored children, from obtaining an education. Let it, therefore, go upon record against them, as another instance of their hostility to human rights; and also place it upon the record that this is another instance where the republican party, in its eternal principle of right and justice to all, desired to give the masses of the republic an equal opportunity for education, and has for its opponents the remnants of oligarchy and slavery.

The Great Sea Tunnel.

The tunnel under the Straits of Dover, from England to France, is at length to be commenced, a joint stock company for the purpose having been organized and registered in London. Two million sterling will be required for the experimental driftways and the tunnel can be finished in five years for five million sterling, working day and night from both ends. The distance is twenty-two miles, and as no shaft or ventilation is spoken of, it is understood that the plan includes two parallel tunnels with trains running only in one direction through each so as to keep up a constant current of air. We entertain no doubt of the ultimate success of the plan, and when it shall have been accomplished there can be little doubt that it will be the progenitor of other great works of the same character under the sea, just as the short sub-marine cables were the beginning of the great Atlantic cables. Applying this to the great problem of shortening the time occupied by the transit between Europe and America, we find that if a tunnel were driven under the channel to Ireland, and steamers run from Galway to the coast of Newfoundland, and a tunnel connecting the latter with the mainland, via Cape Breton, the sea voyage might be reduced to three or four days, and the whole time between London and New York traversed by sea and rail in about a week.

PORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

American People

OF THE INTRODUCTION

THE FIRST TIME IN THE UNITED STATES OF

Dr. G. Colletso's

CELEBATED EUROPEAN

WNED ALTERATIVE PILLS.

uccess of which in *England, France, Austria* and *Prussia* is unprecihaving entirely superseded all magsalts, seltzers, oils, etc., of every deion, and are universally acknowledged the most effective and agreeable Purgaever yet introduced.

Dr. Colletso has just completed arrangeto supply the people in America with valuable Pills, and to prevent any imitaof them, manufactures them at his Cen*Depot, No. 32* Carondelet street, New Orwhere orders are already pouring in all parts of the country. Dr. Calletso, ure the people that his

ALTFRATIVE PILLS

not gotten up on speculation and never would state that he is a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons in and during his extensive practice last twenty-five years in Europe, has to produce some medicine which come within the reach of all, and which would effectually cure a large of complaints so general, and for want of an article of this kind generally neglected until the healt is impaired determined and the constitution shatHe, therefore, has tried them effecin Europe for the last fifteen years, the most satisfactory results, and their has been so complete, that it has asished even himself, and surpassed his sanguine expectations. One or two are hundreds of dollars in doctors' every year in curing the following comints, which are at the foundation of all

If your blood is rancid or vitiated, purify it with

COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your skin is diseased and you are covwith pimples, boils, blotches, old sores, any of scrofula,

COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS remove and cure them all.

you are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer tumors, the effect is magical and the cure visible in taking

COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

your Liver is sluggish and you are suffwith jaundice and palpitation of the you can be cured by taking

COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

your digestion is bad, and you are conscious, your skin dry and feverish, your hot and aching, your mouth and lips and your eyes red and constipated, diseased, you will find immediate relief in

LLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

you have inflammation of the stomach, the womb, kidneys or bladder, with pain the small of the back, difficulty in stoopwithout falling, weakness in the knees dizziness in the head, with dimness of you can remove the inflammation and your strength by using

COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

you have an enfeebled and debilitated condition, and are afflicted with lassitude, of memory, loss of sleep, loss of appeshort breath, and are nervous and restwith bad circulation of the blood, try

OLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

you reside in a climate where you are to Yellow Fever, Typhoid or Typhus or Fever and Ague, you can escape these diseases entirely by taking as a pre-

COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

spring and summer, when dysentery and diarrhœa are so prevalent among children adults, one box of

COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS check the complaint and cure you at Should you be attacked with that disease, Cholera, so fatal in its effects, perfectly harmless if you are provided box of

COLLETSO'S ALTER ATIVE ILLS!

The following is only one of thousands of thousands of testimonials that could be published, but as it is from four of the most eminent Physicians in London, it is considered substantial proof of their efficacy in Fever and Cholera cases:

12 Hyde Park Gate,
London, August 15, 1871.

Dr. G. Coletso:

Dear Sir—We have pleasure in informing you that after several trials of your valuable Alterative Pills, both among our outside patients and especially in the Fever and Cholera Hospitals, we have found that in every case where your Pills were given in time that they invariably checked the disease at once, and especially so in all Cholera cases, where a single life of which has been lost. We have used them. Such is our confidence, after having proved them by five years experience, we have decided to adopt them as use altogether, and desire to express to you our most distinguished regard for so valuable and useful a discovery. Please forward to above address one gross boxes of your Alterative Pills, and find inclosed cheque for same, and oblige your most obedient servants,

A. K. Wyman, Bart, M. D.
John F. Martin, M. D.
Henry C. Roden, M. D.
C. K. Tracy, M. D.

Dr. Colletso would also state as an evidence of their usefulness in Fever cases that his

ALTERATIVE PILLS

were used by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his illness, and the surgeons would not allow any other Purgative medicine to be used.

It is to offer that the people may not be deceived in purchasing his Alterative Pills, he would state that they are all manufactured at the

CENTRAL DEPOT,
32 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans.

Where he prefers to receive all applications that he may send a medicine which he can guarantee and which will prevent impostors from buying to counterfeit; but after having once used these, patients can never be deceived by the substitution of any obnoxious compound.

Price per box $1, or six boxes $5; delivered to any address in the country.

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DR. G. COLLETSO,
Post Office Box 390, New Orleans, La.
Medical Office and Surgery,
32 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Southern States Convention of Colored Men, which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

WHEREAS, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the important canvasses going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,
ALONZO J. RANSIER,
President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of equality before the law and the material interests of the colored people, will please copy.

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RAILROAD AND LABOR AGENCY,

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Leaves on THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.

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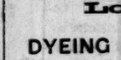

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Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

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On any quality of paper—

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HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—cannot but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lesons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

Subscriptions.—1872.

Terms:

Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

☞ Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

Vols. I., II., and III. of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

Address HARPER & BROTHER,
Dec. 28, '71. New York.

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Notices of the Press.

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—*New England Homestead.*

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—*The Nation.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.--1871,

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—The most tasteful hare-dresser in the world—The cook.

—Steam is a servant that sometimes blow up its master.

—Some authors die composing, some the other way.

—Our house-maid says the street door doesn't talk, but she is answering it all day long.

—The printer who has the devil to pay, and doesn't pay him, ought to be ashamed of himself.

—Some sons are chips of the old blockhead.

—An ungrammatical judge is apt to pass an incorrect sentence.

—A watch fitted with a second-hand need not necessarily be a second-hand watch.

—"Get your sweetheart a new set of teeth as a Christmas present," is the invitation of an advertising dentist.

—A farmer has no right to pull the ears of his corn ; it is unkind.

—A bachelor's face is often the worse for wear, a married man's for wear and tear.

—"Boys will be boys" is nonsense. Boys will be men—if they live long enough.

—Relative beauty — A pretty cousin.

—Why are handcuffs like guide-books ? Because they are made for two writs.

—What kind of molasses is no molasses ? Why, N. O. molasses, of course.

—Next to busy bees, boot-blacks furnish the brightest example of improving the "shining hour."

—"Tell the mistress that I have torn the curtain," said a gentleman lodger to a female domestic.

"Very well, Sir ; mistress will put it down as rent.

—The correspondent who wishes to know when Fastday is, is notified that the day in which we live is about as fast a day as any the world has known.

—"Indeed, you are very handsome," said a gentleman to his lady-love.

"Pooh ! pooh !" said she "so you would say if you did not think so."

"And so you'd think," he answered, "if I did not say so."

—A little girl remarked to her mamma on going to bed, "I am not afraid of the dark."

"No, of course you are not," replied her mamma, "for it can't hurt you."

"But, mamma, I was a little afraid once, when I went to the pantry in the dark to get a tart."

"What were you afraid of ?" asked her mamma.

"I was afraid I could not find the tarts."

—A Connecticut fisherman one day baited his hook with a live frog. After patiently waiting some time for a bite, as he chatted with a friend, he found that his lively bait had swum ashore, and was sitting quietly on the rock by his side. He wound up his line and went home.

—A Southern paper, having discussed the question propounded by a New York paper, "Shall the next President of the United States be a woman ?" concludes as follows : "We nominate Powers's 'Greek Slave.' She has three of the qualifications, at least—a marble brow, a finely chiseled nose, and a silent tongue."

—There are two periods in the life of a man at which he is too wise to tell women the exact truth—when he's in love, and when he isn't.

—"So, Wilkins, you're married, eh ? Well, how do you get along ?"

"Not so well as I hoped. My wife gave me her hand previous to our marriage, and it gratified me exceedingly. She now gives it to me every day, and it doesn't gratify me at all.

—A minister at a colored wedding, wishing to make some humorous remarks, said, "On such occasion as this it is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we will omit it." To this ungallant remark the indignant bridegroom very pertinently replied, "On such occasions as this it is customary to give the minister $10, but in this case we will omit it."

A cradle has been invented in Boston by which the baby can be satisfactorily, securely and continuously rocked while the women go to vote. So we may as well burn our copies of Mrs. Akers' beautiful song, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and try to forget the music.

A cute Yankee went into a liquor store, and asked for a half gallon of whiskey, to be poured into a gallon jug. This was done; but when payment was demanded, the man refused, and the liquor was emptied out. The would-be purchaser had probably anticipated something of this kind, as he had previously filled the jug half full of water. As he left the store his face was radiant, and jug half full of drinks, nicely mixed.

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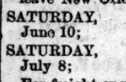

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For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs ; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection.

We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows :

MESSRS. HOWARD & CO.,
No. 785 Broadway,
New York :

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL HIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE DO NOT SELL

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.
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WATCHMAKERS, ETC.

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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, withLocket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

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